### WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1859

THE INTELLIGENCER AND THE PROPOSED EX-

TRA SESSION. A few days ago the Intelligencer, through its republican friends in Congress, by factious and uncompromising effort, defeated the usual appropriation for the Post Office Department. They accou plished their revolutionary purposes on the jusuiti cal pretence that the privileges of the House had been invaded by the Senate. They maintained with 'admirable deceit" that their own bill, which had been amended by the Senate, so as to increase the rates of letter postage, had become so tainted by the Senate's action that they could no longer recognise it as a subject-matter of legislation, but must send it back to the upper house, not with a simple remonstrance against the constitutionality of the amendment, but with a declaration that the dignity of the representatives would not allow them further to take cognizance of the original work. We beg to remind the Intelligencer that on the 10th of June, 1858, a like postal appropriation bill being before the Senate, that body appended an amendment in the very words of the amendment this year, and sent the bill back to the House, where it originated. The House considered and discussed the amendment, and rejected it by a decided vote, without so much as referring to the question of privilege at all. The Intelligencer is also respectfully reminded that these two proceedings are recorded as the action of the same bodies of men, under the same political and legal or ganizations. We have now only to say that the Intelligencer and its friends defeated the postal appropriation bill; and that if any evil befalls the country in consequence, it is all chargeable to them. At all events, there is no fitness or propriety in the board." complaints which our neighbors urge against the President for not calling an extra session of Congress to remedy or overcome existing difficulties. If the legislature had made appropriations to the extent of a million of dollars it would have afforded little actual relief to the department, and yet it certainly might have been taken as the sense of Congress touching the subiect. Their refusal to make any appropriations was in like manner a decision upon that particular point, and we contend should be so received by the President. Congress did not repeal existing laws directing mail service; they simply refused to appropriate money to pay contractors and others. They raised the question of payment between employes and the government. They did not order a discontinuance, in whole or in part, of the work to be done-they did not limit the authority of the Postmaster General in respect thereto; but simply neglected to provide the ways and means. This neglect the President was called upon to consider with reference to its bearing upon future service. If that service could be conducted, under existing laws, until the regular meet ing of Congress, then no imperious necessity existed for an extra session. In fact, the conclusion is quite obvious that Congress intended to test the power of the department to conduct its business without the usual appropriations. At all events, it ill becomes the parties who defeated the appropriations to com plain of the probable increase of expenses by reason thereof, and of the President for not calling Congress together to remedy the difficulty. We venture to say that the country is not wanting in confidence in the present able and upright gentleman at the head of the department, that he will give due weight to the public interests, meet and satisfy the public necessities; and accomplish all this on a scale of economy adapted to the straitened condition of the treasury. The mail service has been largely directed by Congress. That body has undertaken to exercise exec tive functions; and we trust it is in the power of Mr. Holt to institute a rigid inquiry into the wants of the people, and to cut off many routes which are rather prescriptive than necessary. In this way a sauch-needed reform will have been effected, and large amounts expended without necessity or justification saved to the country.

The Intelligencer, speaking of Mr. Holt's letter

"We are told by the Postmaster General that the evi dences of debt which shall a scrue against the department dences of debt which shall a crue against the department under this certificate system are expected to draw interest from the date of their final adjustment by the accounting officers of the government. This, he argues, would be no more than strict justice on the part of Congress, as it is by the default of that body that no appropriations have been made to meet the outstanding debts of the depart-reent. Congress may dispute the validity of this plea, and retort upon the holder of the certificate the Postmaster General's logic, by declaring that it is called to audit accounts in a shape never authorized by law, and render-ed necessary only by the default of the administration in refusing to call an extra session of the national legisla-

The Intelligencer commits an egregious blunder in this. It supposes that the refusal or neglect of Congress to make appropriations repealed all laws directing the organization of postal service. If then, the Intelligencer will correct its ridiculous error in this particular, perhaps it will be ready to endorse the conclusions of the Postmaster General, which is now so apt to condemn. This point bears directly, too, upon the question of calling an extra session of Congress. We have a right to infer that the Intelligencer's condemnation of the President for deelining to call Congress together was based upon the idea that the department, under existing laws, is not authorized to carry on the mail service. That foolish assumption lays at the foundation of the entire criticism. It is charitable, at all events, to conclude so; for on any other basis the observations of our neighbors look directly to the creation of embarrassments to the administration with no higher or better aim than that which controlled Mr. Grow and his associates in defeating the appropriations.

We stated in our comments upon this subject that the recounts of contractors would be audited in the usual way, and warrants drawn upon the treasury. In this we misapprehended the rules of the accounting officers. Warrants are drawn only against appropriations. Adjustments are made by the proper the reward, but they have not yet had time to make the distribution of the sale of the sa

this species of indebtedness have heretofore accumulated and been paid as deficiencies. The postal service will, during the coming season, be conducted under the law; but without the needful appropriation to satisfy claimants, who will have to ask Congress for payment. The last House of Representatives as the Distinction of the Union establishment, in view of the proposals and age in the terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash beast, all refused to make appropriations for mileage, not code. No paymouts should be made to Agents after this date, expet to Mr. W. C. Lipscomb, Jr., who is authorized to make collections belowere, Maryland, and Virginia.

Washington, March 23, 1858.—41.

Washington, March 23, 1858.—41. refused to make appropriations for mileage, not members to receive mileage, but simply declined to appropriate the means of payment. The representatives under the law are entitled to their pay, it is competent for any one of them to demand it, and it is the duty of the government to meet the obligation. Precisely so it is with reference to the postal service. Congress has simply refused to provide the means, leaving the laws directing and regulating the service in full force. It is as much the duty of the Postmaster General under these laws to use the authority conferred upon him to keep up the service as it would have been had Congress made the necessary appropriations for payment. Indeed, the whole question in dispute relates to payments. It is a question between the department and its employes-of good faith, in fact, between Congress and the latter. Congress will be called upon to andit accounts, not as the Intelligenter absurdly says, never authorized by law," nor accounts "rendered cessary only by the default of the President in not calling an extra session of the national legislature." but accounts accruing for service under existing laws. The Intelligencer may be sadly prejudiced in this case, but we apprehend its vision is not so entirely obscured as to be unable to see the wisdom and fairness of the administration in the premises.

We complain, however, of the whole scheme of the opposition. An extra session of Congress was a part of it. This could be secured, it was thought. by defeating appropriations. They succeeded only in crippling the Post Office; and are now sadly puzzled that their knavery was not quite equal to what they expected of it. They laid a pretty foundation in a grand larceny sort of spirit for future political operations. The cards were all packed for a sweeping fraud; but they have been detected in the deal and cry out in the language of a rogue under similar circumstances: "There has been cheating about this

### FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, (Tuesday night,) March 22, 1859.

The news from Mexico, as published in this morning's papers, is important, if true, and has encouraged the hopes of the sanguine friends of Juarez and Mexican lib-eralism in this city. If Miramon has been really as badly beaten at Jamapa as the correspondents state, and as there is every reason to believe, it is clear that he cannot attempt to attack Vera Cruz, and that he runs considera-ble risk of being prevented from returning to the city of Mexico. I do not think that too much reliance can be Mexico. I do not think that too much reliance can be placed on the reported victorious advances of Degollado, Quiroga, and Zaragoza, or on the remarkable exertions of Vidaurri; but from all I can learn, from public and private sources, the liberal cause is decidedly looking and Juarez making rapid strides towards attaining that position which will entitle him to be considered the government de facto of Mexico. In that case, Mr. McLane will have an agreeable and comparatively easy duty to perform, and can make an arrangement of our difficulties with Mexico such as will result advantageously for both countries.

All the papers here discuss the President's resolution not to call an extra session of Congress. The black re publicans and their mongrel adherents are very wroth, and with that high tone of devotion to the public inter ests, and self-sacrifice when duty calls, access Mr. Bu-chanan of having made the interests of the country sub-ordinate to those of party, and having yielded to the wishes of his cabinet on purely party grounds. The dem wishes of his cabinet on purely party grounds. The democratic party, however, feel no alarm on the subject. They know that in the hands of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Holt the postal service is safe, and that had they not been perfectly convinced of being able to carry on the service, without any damage to the honor of the govern-ment, they would not have yielded to any advice, but yould have consulted exclusively the welfare of the con nunity and their own sense of duty and honor gency would have exposed him to harsh and unjust criti cism. He has certainly adopted the wisest course, and, in standing in the breach to defend the democratic party against the knavish stratagems of Grow and company, the has entitled himself still further to the gratitude of

republicans know that they assert a falseh The repulsions know that they assert a raisenous when they accuse Mr. Buchanan of having settled the question on party grounds. They know that he and Mr. Holt must be perfectly persuaded of their power to surmount the difficulty of their position caused by the failure of the Post Office appropriation bill, or they would circular has set at rest all anxiety as to the course which he has resolved to pursue, and satisfied the public that their comfort has not been improperly sacrificed.

The controversy which has existed for some time past between the mayor and the board of aldermen of this city relative to the city inspectorship is likely to receive. re long a satisfactory solution.

The mayor nominated in last January Dr. Conant Fos-ter to that important office, in place of Mr. Morton re-moved, but by a masterly inactivity on the part of the addermen, the mayor's action has been practically defeated. He has now withdrawn the name of Dr. Foster and has sent in that of Elijah F. Purdy, the "old war orse" of Tammany Hall, and one of the most prom ent democratic politicians of our city. I think that the aldermen will accept and approve this nomination, and thus enable the city inspector's department to be organized in time to save us from pestilence caused by the present filthy state of our streets.

## New York, (Wednesday night,)

Advice to the people of "the land of steady habits" Advice to the people of "the land of steady habits"—
Connecticut—as to how they ought to vote at the next
election is the staple article in the composition of today's black-republican journals. I can easily imagine
why the epapers should feel uneasy and alarmed, because the accounts I have received as to the prospects in
Connecticut lead to me to believe confidently that not
only will Messys. Bishop and Arnold be re-elected, but
the democrats will also eject Mr. Hyde, and perhaps the other member. The Connecticut men will risk all the miseries which the Tribune prophecies as likely to follow a democratic success, and forego the manifold blessings which would be heaped on them should they choose abo

litionists to represent them in Congress, who will vote for Grow and be generally sound on the nigger question. The Tribune calculates on 120 black-republicans in the ext Congress, and therefore assumes that the piege next congress, and there are a satures that the migger-worshippers will have the organization of the House. It takes for granted that its "woni to Connecti-cut" will have the effect of carrying the State. It counts thode Island as certain to be black-republi-can, which, so far as I hear, is not at all certain; and it has no doubt whatever as to equal suc-cess in Minnesota. I have soon a continuous of hidand it has no doubt whatever as to equal success in Minnesota. I have seen a gentleman of high position and influence in that State, within a few days, and he assured me that he entertained the most ranguine expectation that the democrats would win in Minnesota at the next election. The Tribune is right in stating, with flattering confidence, that Clark, Haskin, and Reynolds "will not vote against us (the Tribune & Co.) in the organization." Those gantlemen are renegade democratis who, having forfeited by the most base political treachery the confidence of their democratic constituents, were "chosen by republican votes," as the Tribune honestly admits, and "undoubts'dly sympathise with the republicans on most points." There is no doubt on that point. If it is necessary—or indeed whether it is or not—Haskin and Clark will vote for Grow. They hoped to have a chance of voting for themselves and getting Grow to vote for them, buf they were too ambitions. They have done the dirty work by which they expected to win the reward, but they have not yet had time to make

valid, and therefore has not "Claimed" the Golden State for nigger-worship. This is exceedingly generous. In order to scoure an accendency in the next Congress to the friends of free soil, free labor, free love, free fights, high tariffs, homestead bills, and other economical arrangements of a similar character, Comecticut, Rhode Island, and Minnesota must go the whole hog for abolitionism. If these States hesitate to head the "words" of Greeley, and should chance to choose men who will support Mr. Bachanan, why then the republicans will not have "the printing," &c., and the awful consequences of such a state of things are too obvious to need comment.

od comment.

The Vice President is still in this city. He was sufficiently recovered from his recent indisposition to make visits during the day to some of the prominent officials, and was entertained in the evening at the house of Royal

and was entertained in the evening at the house of Royal Phelps, esq., who invited a large party of prominent citizens to meet him. Mr. B. contemplates returning to Kentucky to-morrow or next day.

The Stephens poisoning case, which has been exciting so much attention for several days past, will be summed up to-morrow, and referred to the jury on Friday. The opinions of those who have most closely watched the proceedings and heard the evidence is that the accessed will certainly be acquitted.

A complaint for assents and but the house of Royal Phelps and heard the evidence is that the accessed will certainly be acquitted.

proceedings and neart the evidence is that the accessed will certainly be acquitted.

A complaint for assault and battery was preferred to-day by a man named Dubell against United States Marshal Rynders, better known as Captain Rynders of the Empire Club. The Marshal was sent fer, but was not at home. It is not supposed that Mr. Dubell will gain apach by the medical uch by his motion. ADSUM

# PROPOSED PUBLIC DINNER TO VICE PRESIDENT

Drag Sig: The undersigned, your political and personal friends, beg leave respectfully and cordially to tender you the compliment of a public dinner, at such time and place in this city as may best comport with your convenience. Without entering upon details, the undersigned are happy to express the opinion that iso public servant more than yourself is justily and honorably lic servant more than yourself is justly and honorably entitled by his public services, as well as by the integri-ty and honor of his private life, to the compliment pro-

sed to be rendered Very faithfully, Edward Pierrepont. James T. Brady, Augustus Schell, Henry Hilton, Alex. T. Stewart, Greene C. Bronso Edward C. West, Charles P. Daly Elijah F. Purdy, Henry Nicoll, Thomas J. Barr, Wilson Small. Charles O'Conor Jas. Moncrief, Thos. W. Clerke, Wm. M. Tweed, Wm. B. Maclay, Daniel F. Tiemann Joseph Stuart, W. C. Wetmore, B. F. Dunning, James Maurice, Edw'd H. Ludlow, Wm. Caldwell, John R. Brady, John H. McCunn, Ralph Clarke, Fernando Wood,

Hon. John C. Breckinridge Vice President of the United States

THE DECLINATION OF MR. BRECKINGIDGE

New York, March 22, 1859. Gentlemen: I received a few moments ago your letter of the 21st inst., in which you are pleased to express your approval of my public course and private character, and to tender me the compliment of a public dinner. I beg you to accept my grateful acknowledgments for this proof of your friendly regard. To command, by deserving it, the confidence of his fellow-citizens is, or should be, the highest aim of a public man. Without this confidence it is impossible to be useful, and whatever seems to be success is delusive, not real; with it he has attained the chief end of a true ambition. You must permit ed the chief end of a true ambition. You must permit me, gentlemen, to decline the intended honor. My visit to New York was wholly on private business, and this having been concluded I propose to return immediately

Kentucky. I am, very truly, your friend and obedient servant. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.
Messrs. John H. McCunn, Isaac V. Fowler, Fernan Wood, Daniel F. Tieman, Greene C. Bronson, A. T. Stewart, Chas. O'Conor, Jas. T. Brady, and others.

### POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of democrats was held in St. Louis on Monday last to further the interest of the democratic candidates for municipal offices.

The democrats of Franklin county, Kentucky, ha adopted resolutions expressing entire confidence in the ability and integrity of Hon. James B. Clay, and reaffirm the expression heretofore made by the democrats of this unty at the meeting held in December last, of our reference for him es our congressional standard-bearer n the ensuing contest. At the came time they decide favor of a district convention.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) Advertiser and Farmer very ustly observes "What a confession!"

justly observes "What a confession!"

"The republican papers in this State have boldly declared that the people 'won't mind' the extra 50 per cent. tax and a waste of half a million of dollars of the people's money by the 'opposition' in this State, if their attention can only be kept on Kansas and national affairs. What a confession is this of republican profligacy and extravagance in Connecticut!"

The contest in the seventh congressional district of Virginia is carried on with increased vigor. The Alexandria Sentinel, speaking of the feeling in favor of Gov Smith, says:

en from all parts of the district in whom we fully con men from all parts of the district in whom we larry con-fide tell us the same thing. There will be more enthu siasm in his support than ever heretofore. The person alities with which he is assailed are arousing his and they are maddening the people. It is right that it should be so. It is honorable to the people that it is so. Of his election we entertain no solitary doubt."

The North Carolina Standard thus speaks of the fourth oneressional district

"The democrats of Orange held a meeting on the 17th "The democrats of Orange held a meeting on the 17th instant, and appointed delegates to a district convention to nominate a candidate for Congress. They approve the course of Mr. Branch, the late member, and declare him to be their first choice for the nomination. They also recommend Hillsborough as the place, and the 27th of April as the time, for holding the convention."

The New Haven (Conn.) Register speaks of Hon. William D. Bishop in the following encouraging terms

"He is making a good fight in his district, and with "He is making a good fight in magness are specious fair prospect of success. Ferry's harangues are specious and spiritless—creating no enthusiasm. On the other hand, wherever Biship speaks he attracts large audiences, and, what is better, speaks to the purpose, sending his hearers home with the conviction of his ability, and the truth of his positions. Indeed, the conduct of Ferry's political friends in the State have made it an up-hill work for him or any other speaker on that side. We cannot for him or any other speaker on that side. for him or any other speaker on that side. We cannot but believe that Mr. Bishop will be elected by a hand-some majority. He certainly will be if the democrats of that district do their duty; and we are told they are

The Richmond Enquirer of the 23d says :

"In his speech the other day at Wytheville, Senator Clay, of Alabama, declared that he knew all the Virginia delegation in Congress well; that they were all true and loyal men; but that, if he ware called on to designate the one who is as faithful as the fathfulest to all the great interests of the South, he would say that John Letcher is that men."

The Memphis Daily Appeal of the 20th, reviewing the action of the democratic convention of that State, says : "The platform will meet the approbation of the masses of all parties, as being conservative, practical, and reformatory in its tone, and pledging the party to the establishment of a sound convertible currency; to the ancient landmarks which have hitherto contributed

the ancient landmarks which have hitherto contributed so largely to our success, and to the acquisition of Cuba, whenever it can be done consistently with national honor. "Our opposents have been calculating largely upon dissensions in our ranks, and have thereby trusted to build up their own frail and untenable aspirations upon them. They will be sadly disappointed by the wise und indicious course of our convention, and by the harmony them. They will be sadly disappointed by the harmof judicious course of our convention, and by the harmof and enthusiasm that prevailed. Without further column of the reader to the proceeding. ment at present, we refer the reader to the proceedings and platform of the convention as the harbinger of a glo-rious and unprecedented success in August. Under the lead of our gallent standard-bearer, and with the wise and just principles which are inscribed upon our banner,

The Ulster (N. Y.) Republican of the 23d thus speaks of the action of the black-republican senate of that State in expelling Senator Mandeville :

"It is difficult to characterize with moderate language

walld, and therefore has not "Claimed" the Golden State—the conduct of the majority in the senate by which the THE EXPENSES OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNfor nigger-worship. This is exceedingly generous. representative from the Dutchess and Country as ejected from that body on Wednesday last. The pretence under which this highhanded outrage has been committed was, that Mr. Mandeville had held the office committed was, that Mr. Mandeville had held the office of postmaster at Stuyvesant. There was, however, no proof of such a fact before the senate. Mr. Mandeville had never received a commission, and had at no time been authorized to act in that capacity. The black-republican majority, by a corrupt resolve, had however determined upon the necessity of his expulsion, and the complete failure of proof to establish their excuse; the opinion of the attorney general, given at their own solicitation and in direct opposition to their view adopted, and the willingness of the minority to submit the case to the judges of the court of appeals, could not arrest this preconcerted course."

#### THE ADMINISTRATION.

(From the Abingdon /Va.) Removed Musch 19.1

From the ablagion (vs.) bemoerat, Marca 19.]

The course of the Richmond Enquirer, and some of its confederates, towards Mr. Buchanan is, in our judgment, the least defensible ever before pursued by democratic papers towards a democratic President, and deserve to be sternly rebuked by the people. The ostensible causes of attack are his recommendations on the subject of "specific duties" and the "Tacific railroad." But we regard it as a mere subterfuge, for his opinions were known when be a more subterfuge, for his opinions were known when be a more subterfuge, and he was elected to his high position was nominated; and he was elected to his high position

Let us examine briefly his position on the subject of the Pacific road. In the Cincinnati Convention the lowing resolution was adopted by a vote of 265 to 87:

"Resolved, That the democratic party recognises the great importance, in a political and commercial point of view, of a safe and speedy communication through our own territory between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the Union, and that it is the duty of the federal government to exercise all its constitutional power to the at-tainment of that object, thereby binding the Union of these States in indissoluble bonds, and opening to the rich commerce of Asia an overland transit from the Pa-cific to the Mississippi river and the great lakes of the North."

In Mr. Buchanan's message of December 6, 1858, he

"I would again call your attention to the construction of a Pacific railroad. Time and reflection have but served to confirm me in the truth and justice of the observations which I made on this subject in my last annual message, to which I beg leave respectfully to refer. "It is freely admitted that it would be inexpedient for

"It is freely admitted that it would be inexpedient for this government to exercise the power of constructing the Pacific railroad by its own immediate agents. Such a policy would increase the patronage of the Executive to a dangerous extent, and introduce a system of jobbing and corruption which no vigitiance on the part of federal officials could either prevent or detect. This can only be done by the keen eye and active and careful super-vision of individual and private interest. The construc-tion of this road ought, therefore, to be committed to companies incorporated by the States, or other agencies whose pecuniary interests would be directly involved. Congress might then assist them in the work by grants of land or of money, or both, under such conditions and restrictions as would secure the transportation of troops and munitions of war free from any charge, and that of the United States mail at a fair and reasonable price."

Is there anything in the recommendation of the Presi Is there anything in the recommendation of the President contrary to the resolution of the convention? Mr. Buchanan says it would be "inexpedient" for the government itself to build the road; and only recommends what he conceives to be the best means for carrying out the measure recommended by the convention. Can he be held censurable for it? Or was the resolution only designed as a piece of clap-trap for securing the aid of those persons known to be favorable to the construction of the road? If so, we had better dispense with party conventions and platforms. If not, the President was but discharging his duty to the party which placed him in power when he recommended the construction of the

Now for the "specific duties," over which we have Now for the "specific dulies," over which we have heard no little wrangling. It is a well-established principle that the best means of raising a revenue for the discharge of governmental expenses is from a tariff laid upon the foreign importations of the country. Whether this should be high or low, and whether the duties should be laid on the article itself (specific duty) or upon the value of the article, and value of the article of opinion has always existed among our statesmen. It is not our design here to enter upon an argument to ascertain whether "specific" or ad value and duties best answer the ends of revenue. Our own opinion is that best answer the ends of revenue. Our own opinion is that the system of taxation based on value is best. But a difference of opinion as to the details of a system can easi-ly be tolerated; and we find no fault with Mr. Buchanan for taking a view contrary to ours.

Here is the recommendation to which exception taken. In his last message Mr. Buchanan says:

"In my deliberate judgment specific duties are the best, if not the only, means of securing the revenue against false and fraudulent invoices, and such has been the practice adopted for this purpose by other commer-cial nations. Besides, specific duties would afford to the cial nations. Besides, specific duties would alord to sue American manufacturer the incidental advantage to which he is fairly entitled under a revenue taniff. The present system is a sliding scale to his disadvantage. Under it, when prices are high and business prosperous, the duties rise in amount when he least requires their aid. On the contrary, prices fall, and he is struggling against adversity, the duties are diminished in the same proportion, greatly to his injury."

The great objection to "specific" duties among our southern editors and politicians seems to be that they snuff "protection" in it. If there were anything in this objection, it would hold equally as good against ad raloduties Mr Clay the great father of protection once favored the advalorem system of duties; and he claimed that under that system ample protection could be afforded to domestic products. If the objection be to the President's views as to the "incidental protection" afforded to American manufactures, it is only necessary to say that Mr. Buchanan occupies identically the same ground as has been occupied by all the great lights of ground as has been of the democratic party.

## THE VETO.

[From the Eufaula (Ala.) Spirit of the South, March 8.] Mr. Buchanan met the just expectations of his friends by his prompt veto of that monstrous device of federal-ism which passed both houses of Congress over the votes of the almost united South—the agricultural college bill. It could not number votes enough to ride over the veto, and, so has fortunately failed to become a law. The message condemns the measure not only on account of its effects upon the public revenue, but also upon the ligher and stronger ground of its unconstitutionality, the argument upon which is presented with admirable

The whole delegation from Alabama in both houses voted against this measure, and the fact that the Advertiser and Gazette, the organ of the State-rights democracy at Montgomery, seemed to countenance the project naturally enough excited great surprise. Knowing as we did the editor's thorough nequaintance with, and fidelity to, the doctrines of State-rights, we felt confident that he was in no wise responsible for this palpable bolting from the old republican track, and we was gratified to learn from a lat's number of the paper that the article was published in his absence and erronoously inserted as editorial, when it should have appeared as a communication.

# THREATENED REBELLION IN CANADA.

We find the following paragraphs in our exchanges:

"We have received an ably-written circular from Oak-ville, Canada West, signed Wm. M. King, in which the present government is sharply handled, and a separation from the home government boldly advocated in the event of the success of some of the measures urged by those now in power. It refers approvingly to the action of these colonies under similar circumstances and insists of these colonies under similar circumstances, and insists that the time is at hand when like action should and that the time is at hand when like action should and must be taken by the people of Canada. It urges some member of Parliament (if the new tariff succeeds) to propose in the House that it is "experient to dissolve all governmental connection with Great Britain, that the union between Upper and Lower Canada be dissolved, and that immediate steps be taken that Upper Canada may become a State of the United States." The circular is addressed to "The Honorable the Attorney General of Canada West, and large numbers have been printed for circulation."

A telegraph despatch, dated Sayannah, Ga., March A telegraph despatch, dated Savannah, Ga., March 23, states that the passengers by the steamship Florida, from Jacksonville, Fla., on the —, state that Major J. L. Gregg, the chief engineer of the Florida railroad, was shot dead on Saturday last by a man named Alfred T. Sears, in consequence of a previous difficulty. Both gentlemen were natives of Massachusetts. There was great excitement, and it was feared that lynch law would be substituted for legal proceedings. Sears has been imprisoned. He has a family in Massachusetts.

[From the Bridgeport (Conn.) Advertiser and Farmer, Ma "The expenses of the national government for the year 1852 were \$44,500,000. Since that year the management of public affairs has been in the hands of the democracy; and to what condition have sky years of their stewardship brought us? They have swelled the annual government expenses to the enormous figure of \$103,000,000!—au increase in six years of \$60,000,000! Democratic rule costs every congressional district in the country over \$250,000 a year more than it was taxed under the last whig administration! It costs the State country over \$2.50,000 a year more than it was taxed under the last whig administration! It costs the State of Connecticut \$1,000,000 a year more than the whig government cost it! That is what the very economical democratic party have done for the State of Connecticut within the last six years. This is the result of their six years management of national affairs. With this extensibilities a year to pay the people, of Connecticut ought to be able justly to appreciate the value of the democratic outery against 'the extravagant expenditures of our opponents.''

The above is going the rounds of the republican papers of this State. Let us see how much truth there is in

Expenditures of 1852 .- By referring to page 311 of the Treasury report, it will be found that the Ditto, as stated above-----Difference ------ 2.212.608

Thus it is seen that this republican statement is within two millions of the truth.

2d. Expenditures of 1858.—In the article above we are told that the amount of Expenditures in 1858 were-----

o., as per treasury report, was \$81,000, 000, of which \$9,000,000 were in pay-ment of the public debt, leaving expen-ass at. Difference only-----

And thus it appears that this republican statement is ithin therty-one millions of the truth.

3d. The increase.—On this point the article above The increase in six years was-----\$69,000,000 Do., as per treasury report-----

Difference only----- 34,000,000 And here it appears the republican statement is within thirty-four millions of the truth.

But there is an important little fact connected with this matter which these republican falsifiers have carefully kept out of sight. It is this: That the expenditures of 1858 were ordered and directed by the republi

can Congress of 1857, under the immaculate Mr. Spe Banks. So it will be seen that the article is not false in its statements, but false in its implications. is black-republican electioneering all over.

But let us take another look. We are told, in the ar-But let us take another look. We are told, in the article above, that the expenditures for the year 1852 were \$44,500,000. This, as we have shown, is less by over two millions that the truth. According to the treasury report, the expenses of that year were \$46,712,608. And, according to an official statement in the Washington Union, the definite appropriations just made for 1859-'60 amount to only \$41,123,804. The indefinite appropriations are estimated not to exceed \$1,500,000. In that case, the whole amount for the year will be \$42,723,804. Putting "this and that together," the figures stand thus: Expenditures of 1852 \$46,712,608 Appropriations for 1859 60 42,723,804

By comparing these appropriations with the expendi-tures, as stated in the republican article above, it will be seen that a very great retrenchment has been effected. 

Difference\_\_\_\_\_\$60,276,196 The appropriations for 1858, it will be remembered were made by a republican Congress; these for 1859-'60 were made by a democratic Congress. But, as we have before stated, the republican figures are twenty-rix millions from the truth. The correct figures are these:

This is the probable amount that will be saved this year, from present indications, by "this administration of ours." Allowing for all contingencies, the amount can safely be estimated at thirty million. From these figures our readers can see how little rollance is to be placed upon republican electioneering statements and they can also see the difference between republican increase and democratic retr.s thmest of expenditures. In this State the in reve, under their management, has been almost one hundred p.r. can. Perhaps the people will consent to have these unprofitable servants to ride over sent to have these unprofitable servants

#### POST OFFICE AFFAIRS—NO EXTRA SESSION [From the Baltimore Republican, March 23.]

National Intelligencer, with its unvielding and The National Intelligencer, with its unyleiding am-mosity to democracy, is the first to attack the adminis-tration for declining to incur the heavy expense of an extra session, intended to have been forced upon the country by the opposition party in the last Congress. With the deep curning of these old, wily, and selfish politicians, the Intelligencer undertakes to argue that upon democratic principles it was necessary to have th extra session, and that it is a violation of those princi-ples not to pay the mail contractors in gold and silver— the legal currency of the nation. The factious opposition with which the Intelligencer has, ever since the adminis-tration of Jackson, been found acting, refused to pass the appropriation bill for the support of the Post Office De-partment, making it necessary that the head of that de-rectionary should devise some means of carriing on its appropriation in for the support of the Post Office Department, making it necessary that the head of that department should devise some means of carrying on its operations without the legal currency. For this factious and malignant act of the opposition, the organs of that affiliation are now attempting to hold the Postmaster General and the administration responsible. The injustice and wantenness of this course must be apparent to every right-thinking mind. But let us see what the Postmaster General proposes to do which is so subversive of democratic principles in the eyes of these old opponents of democracy. Having been denied by the opposition in Congress the usual appropriation to meet the expenses of the department, Mr. Holt, its honest and able head, proposes to do the best in his power for those who have made contracts for carrying the mails. Not having the money to give them, he proposes to give them a due bill for the several amounts they may be entitled to. Now, there is nothing against democracy or its principles in such an act as this. There is nothing against the most rigid principles of justice in thus acknowledging a debt which we have not the means in hand to pay. It is an every day operation, with the business world and none in such an act as this. There is nothing against the most rigid principles of justice in thus acknowledging a debt which we have not the means in hand to pay. It is an every day operation with the business world, and none but parties hunting for cause for censure would complain

f it.

For ourselves, we rejoice in the decision of the cablnet, and in the determination of Mr. Holt, the Post-master General. He deserves the hearty thanks of the nation for that decision which has saved the country the nation for that decision which has saved the country from the expense of an extra session, and from the excitement and mischief which such a gathering of an incomplete Congress (principally factionists of the worst class) would have brought upon it. If rigid economy, faithful attention to all the details of the department, and a wide comprehensive view of its best interests will be sufficient to carry it through the existing present embarrassments, the present incumbent is the man for the post. He will not be moved from the straightforward onto the duty by any cartient completings of the crossipost. He will not be moved from the straightforward path of duty by any captious complainings of the opposition, but will faithfully and steadily apply himself to the duties devolved upon him, onerous and exacting as they have been made by the action of Congress. The opposition must find some stronger ground of complaint against the administration than anything growing out of a refusal to call an extra session, or they will fail to affect the applie mine determined. fect the public mind adversely.

[From the Albany Atlas and Argus, March 23.1 The country will be gratified that the President has The country will be gratified that the President has arrived at the conclusion to attempt to carry on the operations of the government without the aid of an extra session of the new Contress. Our legislative bodies, State and national, most so frequently and continue in session so long, that the people become wearied with the daily details of their doings, and like the legislators themselves, really feel relief and repose during the recess. An extra session is regarded as an unpleasant indiction, creating in advance apprehensions of unwise legislation, and tending to disturb the current of public affairs and the business of the country. The people, therefore, would sustain the President in the exercise of doubtful powers in carrying along the government till the resular owers in carrying along the government till the regular sion, in preference to an extraordinary session during

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE CHINESE

[Correspondence of the London Times]

We have just returned from our interesting expedition up the Yang-tse-Kiang. I doubt not you will be surprised to hear how utterly devoid the waters of the Yang-tse-Kiang are of all junk trade. There was not a single trading junk at the point at which it is entered by the Grand Canal, nor until we pass the Poyang Lake are there any signs of river life, and then only a very scanty allows.

The low estimates some of us had formed of the rebels turned out quite correct. I had an opportunity of visiting some of their chiefs. I was quite disgusted with their disreputable and disorderly appearance. Their pretensions to Christianity are of the shallowest description. They are polygamists, opium-smokets, and the only Bible-example they seem to follow is that of the Israelites in the conquest of Cannan. The whole country has been laid in ruins, the women are carried off, the men pressed into service, and fire and bloodshed mark their track everywhere. They seem, however, to be on their last legs. The apathetic imperialists are gradually closing in upon them, and any other government but the Chinese would crush the whole thing in a week.

They asked us to self them arms, and we had secret applications for opium. They live on the peasantry, whom they squeeze, and are bloodsuckers who must be got rid of, if we intend to establish a healthy circulation, so essential to trade. The low estimates some of us had formed of the rebel-

The scenery is very fine in parts, and the river presents no great difficulties of navigation. In its present condition I do not recommend people to indulge in a too sanguine estimate of its capabilities for commerce. Hankow and the cities above Gunking, the last rebel port, are re-

### THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat gives a thrilling ccount of the accident on Friday night last on the Grea Western (Canada) railroad, by which six lives were lost and many persons dangerously injured. William Cox, of Philadelphia, a passenger on the train gives the following statement

"The accident occurred at an embankment on the "The accident occurred at an embankment on the gouth side of a mountain, between Copetown and Dundas. About twelve rods of the embankment had been swept away by the flood to the depth of forty feet. I was in the sleeping car at the rear end of the train. The first intimation I received of dauger was a tremendous crash, and in an instant I was hurled from my berth to the floor, alighting fortunately on my feet. I ran to the rear door of the car and out on the platform, where I observed the strength of the condition of daily. floor, alighting fortunately on my feet. I ran to the rear door of the car and out on the platform, where I obtained a dim view of the condition of affairs. The sleeping car was still on the track, but the trucks were tom off, and the body of the car was about balanced on the verge of the chasm, the forward end being pitched downward, and the rear end elevated about eight feet from the ground. All the other cars were in the chasm. I got down to the ground, and, with some other passengors, went forward to see what had happened. The cars were piled up at the bottom in a terribly confused state. The engine, which had, of course, gone over first, was at the bottom, and buried so deeply in the soit earth that there was nothing visible of it except the tops of the driving wheels. The tender had passed over the engine, and appeared to be split in two, so that the water-tanks lay on each side of it. The baggage car had gone completely over the engine and tender, and was lying against the opposite bank on its side, and considerably broken up. Against and on the top of the ruins of the engine were what appeared to be the remains of a mail or freight car, I could not tell which. The first passenger car lay with its forward end among these ruins. The second passenger car was driven into and partially through the first. The hind end of this car lay against some piles which had supported the embankment. Next some piles which had supported the embankment. Nex was the sleeping car, which hung on the edge of the pro-

THE PHILADELPHIA ROQUE'S PORTRAIT GAL

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin, March 23.]

(From the Philadelphia Bulletin, March 23.)

There is a gallery of portraits in Philadelphia which possesses more interest than many a much more costly collection, but which is rarely seen except by policemen, regues, and those ubiquitous individuals who pry about everywhere, and who are known as reporters for the press. The gallery we refer to is located in the detective's room in the basement of the mayor's office, and the portraits are the photographic likenesses of the evil doers who fall into the hands of the police from time to time. There are great numbers of light-fingered gentry the portraits are the photographic inchesses of the evidens who fall into the hands of the police from time to time. There are great numbers of light-fingered gentry constantly prowling about seeking what they may steal. When these customers fall into the hands of the officers they have their "dogratypes" taken, and if there is not sufficient evidence to insure a conviction of the scamps their persons and faces are at least photographed, and the originals are kept in check by a knowledge of this fact. Most of the noted "knucks," or pickpockets, have their pictures in this gallery, and the utility of the arrangement is manifest. When a citizen or stranger is relieved of his watch or his pocket-book, and lodges information of the fact with the detectives, he is afforded a peep at the Rogue's gallery, and there, in all probability, he finds the picture of some nice young man who was very pressing in his politeness in a railway car, or of some "rough" who jostled the loser very unceremoniously in a crowd, about the time his pocket book or his watch took unto themselves wings.

took unto themselves wings.

The officers are thus put upon the track of "Little Chucks," or "Manchester Bill," or "Dusty Bob," and photography is made to lend its aid in the detection of rogues. New policemen are afforded an opportunity to study the faces of old scamps by means of this system, and there are numerous other advantages which are too obvious to be detailed.

now contains portraits, from that of the petty sneak thief or confidence man to the most expert pickpocket, or the desperate burglar. There are young and sheepish looking faces in the collection which are masks for very vicious hearts, the collection which are masks for very vicious neares, and there are countenances among the portraits which very plainly indicate the scoundrel. The unprofessional visitor who views the portraits in the gallery for the first time is surprised at the number of familiar faces which meet his gaze; nor is he less surprised to learn that the natty-looking young gentleman whom he is in the habit of seeing on the promenade, at the theatre, the concert, the concert is a professional pick. wherever else there is a crowd, is a professional pick ocket, known to the police by some such elegant name or wherever else there is a crowd, is a professional pick-pocket, known to the police by some such elegant name as "Artful Andy," or "Bucky Benny." The Rogues' gallery is not the least interesting collection of specimens of the fine arts in existence, nor is the taking off of rogues the least important of the uses of photography.

#### LOSS OF THE BARK DROMHAIR. [From the New York Evening Post, March 23.]

The ship Centurion, Captain Calkins, from Glasgow January 3d, arrived at this port this morning. She ha on board two of the crew of the British bark Drombair which vessel was waterlogged at sea. Captain Calkins reports: January 9th, latitude 64° 40°, longitude 18°, fell in with British bark Dromhair, from Quebec for Silgo, waterlogged, and took off the survivors of the crew, seven in number, the remainder (five) having perisher through starvation, having been twenty one days on the wreck, with only half a biscuit a day, and what water

wreck, with only half a biscuit a day, and what water they caught when it rained.

The Drombair was from Quebec, bound to Sligo, in Ireland, with a cargo of timber. She had experienced a succession of heavy west and north-west gales until December 26, while lying too in a tremendous gale, she was boarded by a sea which swept the decka of everything, houses, bulwarks, rails, stauncheons, wheel, with the man. The versel also spring a leak. The pumps were kept going, and she was got free, but the gale continuing she filled again, and became perfectly unmanageable, every sail set having been blown from the yards. The crew were in this situation for twenty-one days, subsiste crew were in this situation for twenty-one days, subsisting for fourteen days on half a biscult per day, and what water they could catch running down the mosts. The other seven days they lived on small strips of sail pol

only.

During these twenty-one days three of the crew died During these twenty-one days three of the crew died from exhaustion and starvation, and two others died after being seen by Captain Calkins, of the Centurion. Those surviving were Captain Hutchinson, Mr. Elliot, chief officer; the second mate, steward, and three of the seamen; all of whom, except Mr. Elliot and one scaman, were transfersed, Kebruary 24, to the ship Magellan, from Boston for Swansea, having perfectly recovered their dealth and strength.

Whent Captain Calkins, of the ship Centurion, hove jog under the leg of the Bromhair, it was blowing a gale; but, notwithstanding, he lowered his beats and went to the disabled ship. On arriving there a scene was before them, such as seldom presents itself to man—the dead and dying lying there intermingled.

The living were carefully lowered into the boats of the Centurion, and when on board that ship every care and attention which one sailor could give another was given. Mrs. Captain Calkins fortunately accompanied her husband this voyage and the rescued speak in terms of the thighest praise of her gentle and unremitting exertions for their benefit.